

THE STAR,

And North-Carolina State Gazette.

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Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST received the following Garden Seeds: Early York Cabbage, Rutabaga, Butterbeans, Ha-over, Late do, Double Parsley, Madeira do, Green curled do, Large winter do, Large swelling Parsnip, Head do, Round Swallow, Long earlet radish, White Mustard, Early purple do, Winter do, Solid Celery, Salmon do, Pepper Grass, White Turnip do, Nasturtium, Red do, Saffron, White Coss Lettuce, Sage, Brown Dutch do, Squash Pepper, White Cabbage do, Broad leaved Brass, Green do, Purple Broccoli, Tea do, Ited and white Onion, Early Charlot Peas, Prickly do, Houtspur do, Long green do, Large Marrowfat do, Short do, Cluster do, Blood Beet do, Dwarf Prolifer do, Red do, Early white Beans, Turnip do, Large China do, Orange Carrot do, Kidney do, Large rape do, Imperial front Beans, Large white Turnip.

RANDOLPH WEBB.

February 4

To Printers and Stationers.

THE subscribers having lately commenced... BENNETT & WALTON Philadelphia, 2d Month, 1823.

Virginian.

THE race horse Virginian will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, near Taylor's Ferry, on Roanoke, about five miles south of the court house, and will be put to mares at fifty dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of thirty-five dollars, if paid by the first day of July next, at which time the season will expire, but if any gentleman will send six mares or become responsible for them, the price will be reduced to thirty dollars each, if paid as above; one dollar to the groom in all instances. Good and extensive pasturage, strongly enclosed, and servants board gratis, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes, though the greatest possible care shall be taken to prevent either. It cannot be expected, in a newspaper advertisement, that I should trace back his pedigree through a long race of ancestors, for two or three centuries, as has been done by his former owner, and breeder, and certified to be pure. Suffice it to say, he was gotten by the noted stallion Sir Archy, out of Meritrix, one of the best mares ever raised in this country, and partakes of the very best blood in England and America, both by the sire and dam side. See Mr. Harrison's last year's advertisement. It is also deemed unnecessary to give a detailed account of his performances; it is thought fully sufficient to say, that in sweetwater races, he won for his owner the sum of \$10,250, and was, and is still thought by him, to be the best horse ever raised in this or any other country. He is a beautiful bay, full sixteen hands high of great beauty, fine muscle and excellent bone and is a sure and most excellent fighter; and is worthy the attention of any gentleman who wishes to improve his own and the breed of horses generally in the country. JOHN C. GOODE. Feb. 6, 1823.

The Grove for Sale.

I WILL sell the land on which I now reside, in Franklin county, two miles from the town of Louisa, where there are two Academies. It is situated on the main road leading from the north to Hillsborough and the Falls of New, containing near 1000 acres, not quite half of which is cleared, and well adapted to the culture of corn and cotton, and in a good state of cultivation—the balance of 500 has an abundant supply of wood and timber, within two miles of a saw mill on the river. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling house with four rooms on the lower floor and three on the upper, with other necessary out houses, cotton machine, apple and bark mill, &c. This situation is one of the most agreeable and healthy in the state, and advantageously placed for a store, or the reception of travellers, being on a very public road. I will also sell the crops of corn, rye, and oats, with the fattened pork, for cash, and all the stock of every description, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture, &c. on a credit of 12 months. I will also sell my plantation and mills on Crabtree, within six miles of the city of Raleigh, containing 451 acres, more or less. The land is of excellent quality, and the site on which the mills stand inferior to none in the neighborhood. As I have resolved to sell, with a view of removing to the Western country, accommodating credits will be given on the payments after the first, which will be required in hand. RICHARD FENNELL. November 30, 1821.

Sharon for Sale.

THE place on which I reside may be had on reasonable terms for negotiable paper, with bank accommodation. It contains about 40 acres of land, of good quality, bordering on the city of Raleigh and on a public road leading from the city. Sixteen or eighteen acres are cleared and under cultivation—the rest is covered with a heavy forest growth, abounding with firewood and timber. The land contains an excellent oak quarry, is well watered by branches, and has two rock springs, near the house, equal probably to any in the county. My dwelling is about 200 yds from the town line. The situation, therefore, has the advantages of town and country united, and is, in my estimation, the most desirable spot for a residence that I know in the state. Apply soon. H. POTTER. Sharon, March 3.

INTOLERANCE.

New Haven, (Conn.) Feb 5, 1823. I had just laid down your paper containing the extract from the Sermon of Mr. Strong and the tract, with feelings of indignation at such conduct, when I happened to step into an office where I found the American Eagle, printed at Smithfield, Conn. and in that found my sentiments fully expressed against such scandalous denunciations. After showing it to a number, I promised to forward it to you, in hopes that you will republish it in yours. In this request, several of your subscribers in this place join me. We are alarmed at the progress bigotry and intolerance are making, and at the immense sources of wealth, the control of which the Clergy are acquiring by means of the begging system, which already pervades every thing. A SUBSCRIBER. Messrs. Gales & Seaton.

From the American Eagle, Feb. 3. We do not absolutely affirm that the infidel editor of the Intelligencer uttered the sentiments of the government of the United States, though the paper which he edits has long been considered the organ of the cabinet, and though we fear there is very little respect for either the Church of Christ or his ministry, in the officers of the general government.

The above is an extract from a "Tract," entitled "THE EVANGELICAL WITNESS," published in New York, by the Evangelical Tract Society, edited by the Rev. Mr. Wilson. And are Tracts, and other publications by the Tract Society, whose sole object purports to be the dissemination of Christian knowledge, and the true principles of Christian piety, to be made vehicles of slander, and instruments of poisoning the minds of every class of community, against those whom the people have chosen for their rulers?

Who are the CABINET that this evangelical tract more than insinuates are enemies to the "Church of Christ," and charged with having selected an infidel for their organ? Why, none others than President Monroe, the Secretaries Messrs. Adams, Calhoun, Crawford, Thompson, and Mr. Wirt, the Attorney General, unless by "officers of the general government" is meant a general sweep at every one who holds a commission in the civil, military, and naval departments.

It is perfectly well known how and from whom money is procured to create funds in order to sustain these Tract societies; that it is by pennies from infants and children, pennies and shillings from those farther advanced in age, from males and females who labor by the day or the week, as well as those who have parents able to furnish them. That the widow and the fatherless, as well as the rich and the poor, are solicited to give, that this society may spread the Gospel, the pure milk of the word, the bread of life, to the ignorant and destitute. For this purpose are they solicited and strenuously urged to lend to the Lord, to "cast their bread upon the waters." They have done it; and, in this instance at least, that bread has been poisoned, and returned to their lips. They are in this Tract told sufficient to awaken their suspicions, that all the heads of the general government are infidels, and have little respect for the Church of Christ or its ministers, and have chosen an infidel for their organ; suggestions, for aught that has ever appeared, as false, groundless, and intolerant, as could have been uttered; and these uttered in an Evangelical Tract.

But what, it may be asked, has drawn down this denunciation from the Tract Society? The whole cause of which we are acquainted, is given in another column, copied from the National Intelligencer, to which the reader is referred. By this, it appears that the editors of the National Intelligencer had disapproved of the sermon preached in New York, by Mr. Strong, in which he had enumerated and pointed out the sins of New York for which God had sent the yellow fever into that city, one of which was their sin of running an infidel, as it called him, for office. This infidel was supposed to be Mr. Noah, editor of the National Advocate, who belongs to the Jewish faith, and can, in no sense of the word, be called an infidel. To this attack from the pulpit, Mr. Noah replied, and in as mild terms as any one, either Christian, Jew, or Infidel, would be likely to use, who supposed himself thus publicly assailed in a sermon; and this reply the National Intelligencer copied, expressing its disapprobation of such a sermon; and thus, it seems, has brought down the vengeance of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, or of the Tract Society, upon its editors, and upon the heads of the general government.

With what mildness do the editors of the National Intelligencer reply to this denunciation against themselves and the heads of the general government?

Well might they leave it to the public to say which were the better christians; themselves or the clergyman who preached the sermon, and those who published the Tract. But it is not the editors of that paper, or of the Advocate, or the heads of the general government, that are alone concerned in this thing; every editor, every man in the United States is equally liable to be denounced as an infidel, by these Tract and other religious societies, or charitable institutions, and with the very funds to which they have contributed in order to spread the Gospel.

It will be seen by the extracts from the sermon in question, that the preacher of it assigned the Arminian synagogues (as he calls them) as one cause why God sent the yellow fever into New York. Under the head of Arminians, are included the whole of the Episcopalians, as well as those of the Methodist denomination; both together comprising probably more than half of the religious people of the United States. There is another expression in this sermon, over which few will pass without note, if they do without comment. It is "inextinguishable hatred of error." If we mistake not, just such sermons were preached a little before the holy inquisition was established.

An European writer, in allusion to their government, has a remark to this effect, "supply your rulers with money, and they will soon supply you with chains;" and are there not those, who, in reading that tract and that sermon, would say "supply such clergymen with money, and they will soon supply you with faggots?"

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Friday, Feb. 7.

Mr. Ruggles presented a petition from a number of citizens of the state of Ohio, praying Congress to pass a law granting an outfit for exploring the polar regions, under the conduct of capt. John Cleves Symmes; not only with a view of making new discoveries in Geography, Natural History, Geology, and Astronomy; or to verify the new Theory of the Earth, advanced by capt. Symmes; but also, with the view of opening new sources of trade and commerce. This petition was, on motion, ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Kelly presented two memorials from the Legislature of the State of Alabama; the first praying further relief to the purchasers of public lands in that State; the second praying, that the sale of public lands, in the counties of Jackson and Decatur, in that state, may be deferred, and that certain settlers may be allowed the right of pre-emption; which memorials were read and referred.

Mr. Van Dyke, from the Committee of Public Lands, made a report adverse to the expediency of modifying the laws, providing for the sub-division of the public lands, as prayed for by the Legislature of Alabama; and the report was read.

Monday Feb. 10.

Amongst the petitions presented today, was one by Mr. Mills, from Lieutenant Robert F. Stockton, of the Navy; late commander of the schr. Alligator, stating that, in the discharge of his duty, he captured and brought in for adjudication, two vessels, the Jeune Eugenie, and the Mariana Flora; that, in defending the legality of the captures, he incurred great expense, for which he prays reimbursement; and that the U. States will take such order for the defence of the suit in the case of the Mariana Flora, as may be deemed just and proper; which petition was referred.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill directing the payment of the Georgia Militia Claims, for services rendered in the years 1792, '93 and '94, and on the question whether the bill should be engrossed and read a third time, it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. King, of New-York, submitted the following resolution for consideration: Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, an estimate of the quantity of land in the state of Georgia, to which the Indian title has been extinguished by the U. States, since the cession of a portion of the territory of Georgia to the United States; together with a statement of the cost of such extinguishment; and also, an estimate of the quantity of land within said state, and by what tribes claimed, to which the Indian title still remains to be extinguished.

Mr. Benton submitted the following resolution for consideration: Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what, provision is necessary to be made by law to enable the President of the United States to alter or modify the 2d article of the treaty of October 15, 1820, between the United States and the Choctaw tribe of Indians, so as to give effect to the said treaty without injustice to the white population settled in the territory of Arkansas.

Tuesday Feb. 11.

Agreeably to the notice yesterday given, Mr. Smith, of Md. asked and obtained leave, and introduced the following joint resolution; which was read and passed to a second reading. Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that all the bills and resolutions, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution: That Congress shall have power to adopt and execute a system of internal improvements, confined to great national purposes. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate the commercial intercourse between the U. States, and certain British colonial ports; and after some further discussion of its details, and some amendment thereof, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Wednesday, Feb. 12. The engrossed bill to regulate the commercial intercourse between the U. States and certain British colonial ports; and the engrossed bill for the relief of Eleanor Lawrence, were severally read the third time, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

The report made yesterday by Mr. Van Dyke, from the Committee of Public Lands, unfavorable to the memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, praying further relief to the purchasers of public lands, was taken up and agreed to. On motion of Mr. Seymour, the Senate took up the bill to amend the act further to regulate the entry of merchandise imported into the United States from any adjacent territory; together with the amendments offered thereto; and on motion of Mr. S. the bill and amendments were committed to the Committee of Finance.

Friday, Feb. 14. Mr. Johnson, of Ky. offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Judges of the Supreme Court be requested to report, jointly, to this body, as early in the next session of Congress as may be convenient, such facts and observations as their experience and reflections may suggest, relative to the present organization of the Courts of the United States, pointing out its defects and inconveniences, if any, and suggesting such changes and modifications as will, in their opinion, combine most efficiency and economy in the administration of justice.

Mr. Benton submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation, to enable the President of the United States to take and retain possession of the Territories of the U. States on the North West coast of America.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, Feb. 7.

Mr. McCoy, from the select committee appointed on the subject of the militia fines, (leave being granted,) reported a bill vesting in the State of Virginia the right of the United States to all fines assessed for the non-performance of militia duty during the late war with Great Britain, within said State; which was read twice and committed. On motion of Mr. Edwards, of N. C. it was Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of directing the mail route proposed to be established between Norfolk, in Virginia, and Tarborough and Fayetteville, in North Carolina, to pass through Murfreesborough, in the latter state.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, Feb. 14.

Mr. Plumer, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to punish frauds committed on the government of the U. States; which was read twice and committed. On motion of Mr. Williams, of N. C. it was Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of regulating the post route from North-Carolina, so that the mail in returning from the west to Salisbury, in said state, shall be transported by Sherrill's Ford, Lincoln county, and Mrs. Stewart's Iredell Co. The following resolution was submitted by Mr. Rankin: Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be requested to lay before the House of Representatives, at the next session of Congress, the information heretofore requested by a resolution of this House, in relation to the salt springs, lead and copper mines, accompanied by such other information as he may be in possession of, or obtain, as to the probable value of each of them, and of the reservations attached to each, of the extent to which they have been worked, or are susceptible of being worked; the advantages and proximity of each to navigable waters; the origin, nature and extent, of any claims made to any of them by individuals or companies; together with any other information deemed important by him, in relation to such salt springs, lead and copper mines. The resolve was agreed to. On motion of Mr. McCoy, the house took up the bill, vesting in the state of Virginia the right of the United States, to all fines assessed for the non-performance of militia duty, during the late war with Great Britain, within said state; which was ordered to be engrossed. The engrossed bill to revise and extend the time allowed for the redemption of lands sold for direct tax, in certain cases, was read a third time and passed.

Saturday, Feb. 8.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of regulating the post route from North-Carolina, so that the mail in returning from the west to Salisbury, in said state, shall be transported by Sherrill's Ford, Lincoln county, and Mrs. Stewart's Iredell Co.

Monday, Feb. 10.

Mr. Cocks laid the following resolution on the table: Resolved, That the President be requested to inform this House, whether any prize agents have organized, under an account of their agency, and pay over all moneys in their hands, if so, who are they, what sum remains in the hands of each unaccounted for, whether any of them are in the employ of the government; if so, has their compensation been retained?

Mr. Buchanan submitted the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether there be any, and if any, what, crimes not now punishable by law, to which punishments ought to be affixed.

On motion of Mr. Conner, of North-Carolina, it was Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Cherish, South Carolina, to Charlotte, Morganton, Asheville, Warm Springs, N. Carolina, to Newport, in Tennessee.

The engrossed bill vesting in the state of Virginia the right of the United States to all fines assessed for the non-performance of militia duty during the late war with Great Britain, within said state, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Mr. Plumer, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which a bill from the Senate "to provide for the division of the State of South-Carolina into two judicial districts" was committed, reported the same without amendment; and, after the adoption of one or two amendments, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The resolution of Mr. Cocks, yesterday submitted, calling on the President for information in relation to moneys in the hands of Prize Agents, was read and agreed to. Mr. Cocks offered the following resolution, which, from its nature, lies on the table: Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to this house a statement showing the several classes of expenditures made during the years 1821 and 1822, out of the contingent fund of the Indian Department, so far as the same may be susceptible of classification, stating particularly the amount of each species of expenditure, to whom paid, and when?

Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Mr. Fuller, from the naval committee, made a report on Rodgers's Marine Hall Way, or Inclined Plane, favorable to the object, concluding with the following resolution: Resolved, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars ought to be appropriated for the purpose of constructing a dock and wharves for building, repairing, and constructing vessels of the United States in the navy yard in the city of Washington.

The resolution yesterday submitted by Mr. Cocks, (which requires information of the President in relation to expenditures made during the years 1821 and 1822, out of the contingent fund of the Indian Department,) was amended and adopted.

Mr. White, of Vermont, submitted the following resolution, which was laid on the table: Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating and setting apart a moiety or portion of the avails of the annual sales of the public lands for the purpose of establishing a permanent increasing fund, the interest of which, after it shall have increased to a given sum, shall be distributed for the promotion of education in the several states, according to the principles of equal right and justice.

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Mr. Plumer, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to punish frauds committed on the government of the U. States; which was read twice and committed. On motion of Mr. Williams, of N. C. it was Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of regulating the post route from North-Carolina, so that the mail in returning from the west to Salisbury, in said state, shall be transported by Sherrill's Ford, Lincoln county, and Mrs. Stewart's Iredell Co.

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. American, Feb. 10.

By the fast sailing packet ship James Cropper, Capt. Marshall, we have received our regular files of London papers to the 30th January inclusive. They inform us of the final dissolution of the Congress of Verona, and confirm, by such of its results as have yet been permitted to transpire, the expectation, authorized by our latest private intelligence, that peace would be preserved, at least for the present, in Europe. The most important circumstance connected with this event is the dismissal of M. de Montmorency from the French ministry, and the ascertainment, although not formally notified, appointment of M. de Chateaubriand in his stead. The former is the head of the Ultra Royalists; the latter has, in his vindication of the Charter, given evidence of greater moderation and more liberal principles. The